

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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## THE LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

The fourth and last annual message of President Hayes was sent to Congress on Monday afternoon. It is a long document containing over 15,000 words, and is chiefly devoted to a review and an endorsement of his administration. It is a business-like document, but its great length will deter many from reading it. We will therefore give, in a brief way, all the principal points of the message, for the convenience of our readers.

1. The President starts out with a hopeful view of the condition of things in this country, and predicts still greater prosperity for the future.

2. The Southern question is treated at considerable length. He appears to be satisfied with the condition of things in the South, and believes it is advancing in the direction of political freedom and toleration, and thinks that before long the ballot will be as free in the South as it is in the North. This is a rosy view of the situation in the Solid South.

3. The President shows a good deal of feeling on the Mormon question, and urges Congress to adopt some measures which will speedily abolish the evil which he regards as a national disgrace.

4. His pet scheme, the civil service policy, furnishes one of the longest chapters in the message. The President believes in appointing good men and continuing them in office during good behavior. He believes, also, in separating government service from politics, elaborates his well-known views on this subject and points in illustration to the improvement made in the administration of the New York custom-house and in the New York post-office.

5. In speaking of the Chinese question the President promises to send a special message to Congress on this subject when the full text of the treaty with China is made public. He says the new treaty is a modification of the Burlingame treaty, and solves satisfactorily the Chinese question in politics in this country. He says the Chinese government was not at all anxious to have its subjects emigrate, and was willing to meet the American commission more than half way in all the restrictions upon Chinese immigration in this country.

6. On the subject of finance comes an important chapter of the President's message. He feels proud of the management of the finances during his administration and gives a history of the treasury department for the past four years, embodying in his message the report of Secretary Sherman and his message reviewing the history of the resumption act. The President devotes considerable attention to the subject of refunding, but in this he merely follows Secretary Sherman. He calls upon Congress to take steps to refund the 700,000,000 of bonds that fall due next year, and dwells upon the fact that a better time for refunding could not be found than now. The country is prosperous, business throughout the country is on a sound basis, while there is a great excess of capital in business centres that would gladly seek a government loan in a much lower bond than any of those now outstanding. The only reference to the standard silver dollar the President makes is that the present dollar should be recoinced with sufficient silver added to make it equal in value to a gold dollar.

7. In speaking of the war department, the President makes an earnest appeal to Congress for the strengthening of our coast defenses. At the present time all the great commercial ports of the United States are absolutely in a defenseless condition, and on the event of foreign trouble incalculable damages could be done our commerce before the first step of real defense could be made. He calls upon Congress to take this subject into consideration and to provide for a system of liberal appropriations to remedy this great weakness.

8. When the President touches upon the navy department, he eulogizes one of the most faithful of his cabinet officers—Secretary Thompson. He regards him one of the most successful of his cabinet associates. He may well do this, for Secretary Thompson has managed the affairs of the navy with great skill, and failed to use up the appropriation for his department by over two million dollars.

9. The President recommends the adoption of the postal savings bank scheme, but forgets that very important and practical enterprise, the postal telegraphic system, which could be made wonderfully successful in this country.

10. Secretary Schurz justly receives words of praise from the President. The latter views the Secretary's policy toward the Indians with great approval, and that his plan for educating the Indian so that he can take care of himself is the only true solution of the Indian question. He calls upon Congress to give aid to the establishment of the Indian upon land of his own, breaking up all tribal relations and the gradual withdrawal of financial support on the part of the government.

11. In speaking of National elections, the President recommends that a sufficient sum be appropriated by Congress for the payment of deputy marshals; and he also urges that Congress pass some bill authorizing the establishment of some intermediate court between the United States court and the supreme court, for the purpose of relieving the extraordinary pressure of business under which the latter is struggling.

12. In the message of Attorney General

Devens, he urges upon Congress the propriety of National supervision of the ballot box in all National elections. General Devens recommends that Congress take the position that in National elections State lines are not to be considered, and that National authority be directed to protect the ballot-box from fraud and intimidation in all sections of the country. The President does not mention this very important subject in his message, though it is understood that he agrees with General Devens in the main features of the proposition.

13. The President and Mr. LeDuc, commissioner of agriculture, are exceedingly warm friends and would be impossible for the President to close his message without a good word for the gentleman from Minnesota. The President reviews the work done by the agricultural department, and speaks in high terms of the success of Mr. LeDuc in raising tea in this country, and in the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks. The President thinks that through the work of this one man the country will be able to produce all of the tea and sugar consumed by it, thus saving millions that are annually sent away from home in the purchase of these two staples.

14. The President thinks the remainder of the public lands in this country should be set aside for the education of the illiterate of all sections; and he says this would result in giving most of it to the South, where the greatest illiteracy prevails. The education of this class, both white and black, would have a tendency to place the two sections upon a closer intellectual level, and consequently in a closer bond of union.

15. President Hayes believes Washington should be improved still more, and that three million dollars should be appropriated for the work. He also calls upon Congress to make the necessary appropriation to finish the Washington monument, which for years has been a disfigurement to the city.

The Gazette believes that there is no man in this country who can do the United States and all the foreign powers so much excellent service as General Grant, at the head of the department of State. He is peculiarly fitted for that position. His personal acquaintance with all the crowned heads of Europe, his extensive travels abroad, and his thorough study of the consular system, would enable him to discharge the duties of Secretary of State in a manner which would best preserve the relations of the United States with other countries. We believe in fully and practically utilizing General Grant. We believe in putting him at the head of the great department of State, not that he may draw \$8,000 a year as a salary, but that his abilities may be of some service to the country. We venture the assertion that no appointment to a cabinet position could be made by President Garfield, which would give greater satisfaction in this country and in Europe, than that of General Grant to be Secretary of State.

Between the very watchful eye of Mr. William Henry Smith, and the President sleeping with his message under his pillow for several nights, no newspaper was able to publish the message this year in advance of delivery. Last year the Chicago Times and several Eastern papers published it on Sunday morning immediately preceding the opening of Congress, over which the President justly became indignant. This year he concluded to get a corner on his message, and by the aid of William Henry Smith, of the associate press, has succeeded in keeping it out of the newspapers before it was read to Congress. But this work of injustice to many of the Western evening papers, copies of the message having been mailed to them too late for publication on Monday afternoon.

The Chicago papers are making arrangements to give Sara Bernhardt a good business. They have begun the discussion about the moral part of Sara's nature and some of them bear down with heavy words. No one will hardly admit that Bernhardt is pure, and the more the question is agitated by the press, the greater will be the crowds which will flock to hear her. This may be a poor commentary on our civilization, but it is nevertheless true, and the one who will turn up their noses most at Bernhardt's "motherhood," are apt to be the ones to creep into the theatre to see her play. It is her extraordinary ability that creates admiration and moves the soul, and for this she should be heard and honored.

The Pierce County Herald comes out for Congressman Williams for United States Senator, and gives him a handsome endorsement. If Mr. Williams were a candidate for senatorial honors, the course of the Herald would be timely and wise; but inasmuch as he declines to enter the senatorial race, the influence of the Herald might be better utilized.

Some ingenious man has got up the following, which will please our readers: "Multiply your age by 2, add 558, divide this by 2, and subtract your age, and you will have three figures which every Democrat will remember longer than any sum in arithmetic."

So far as salary is concerned, Professor Swing is a greater man than any member of the President's cabinet. They receive only \$8,000 a year, whereas Professor Swing's salary has been raised from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

While Garfield's "friends" are busily engaged in making cabinets for him, the

General is taking his rest at Mentor, and smiles when he thinks how easily some men can build castles in the air.

## SCENES IN CONGRESS.

The Opening Scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Reception and Reading of the President's Message.

An Interchange of Congratulations Between the Members.

The Executive Appointments Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

The St. Louis Preachers Discussing Dr. Thomas' Orthodoxy.

General Hazen Appointed Chief Signal Officer of the United States.

The Coal Famine in Central Illinois.

No Excitement Over Sara in Among the Canadians.

MISSING STEAMERS.

Special to the Gazette.  
New York, Dec. 7.—Six more overdue steamers arrived.

FIRE IN OMAHA.

Special to the Gazette.  
OMAHA, Dec. 7.—The Central block, occupied by twelve stores, and an adjoining building, burned, Monday. Loss, \$200,000. Well insured.

ANOTHER BREAK.

Special to the Gazette.  
New York, Dec. 6.—Another break in the Hudson tunnel. Work is suspended. The workmen narrowly escaped.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Special to the Gazette.  
NEWTON, Iowa, Dec. 7.—Seven prisoners escaped from jail last evening by cutting through an eight-inch stone floor and foundation.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—Seven prisoners scaled the walls of the penitentiary last night and six have been recaptured.

CONGRESS.

The Opening Scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To one who has been a long time in Washington, the scenes presented at the opening of a session of Congress possess very little of interest, as, unless under some extraordinary circumstances, there is no noticeable variation of incidents. The crowds, therefore, which fill up the galleries of the two Houses, and encroach on the floor whenever permitted to do so, are composed to a very large extent of new comers, and temporary visitors. In the Senate chamber there was the same formal hand-shaking among Senators not particularly interested in each other, the warm and hearty clasp of those who are really friends, the exchange of congratulations over victory or expressions of sympathy over defeat which is witnessed every year in the chamber on the first Monday of December.

The four Senators who looked the most surprised of the Messrs. Thurman, of Ohio; Kernan, of New York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; and Randolph, of New Jersey, who will be succeeded in March by Republicans, and who probably felt that the places which know them now will soon know them no more forever. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the other Democrat, to be succeeded by a Republican, was not in his seat. There was a good many inquiries for Senators Conkling and Don Cameron, but neither were present. Forty-eight Senators, or very nearly two thirds of the entire body were in their seats. At noon the Vice President called the Senate to order, and the chaplain offered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Brown of Georgia, and Mr. Page, of Alabama, were sworn in, to fill the existing vacancies. Nothing beyond the necessary routine business was then transacted until the arrival of the President's private secretary with his annual message, after the reading of which the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The opening of the House today was rather tame and listless. The galleries were packed to their capacity by a crowd of students, who apparently believed, as this was the first day of the session, something remarkable would happen. The House was full for the first day, 227 members answering to their names at roll-call. Before the speaker's gavel fell there were animated scenes of handshaking and congratulations of safe return. The members from the two sides intermingled freely, and all seemed in the best of humors. Alexander Stephens rolled around in his easy chair and received the congratulations of the members upon his improved health. The desks of some members were plentifully supplied with flowers. Garfield's vacant chair and desk was appropriated by Page, of California. The President's message was received about 1:30 o'clock. At first it had close attention, but one by one the members dropped out, and by the time the reading was completed there were very many vacant places. The occupied chairs. Each desk had been supplied with a printed copy, and many of the members went into the cloak and committee rooms and read and discussed it among themselves.

## CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

General Hazen Appointed Chief Signal Officer of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—General William B. Hazen was today appointed chief signal officer of the army. This appointment promotes General McCook, of General Sherman's staff, to the colonelcy of the Sixth infantry. General Hazen was born in Vermont. He was appointed a cadet Sept. 1, 1857; brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth infantry, July 1, 1859; second lieutenant, Eighth infantry Sept. 4, 1859; first lieutenant by brevet May 16, 1859, for gallant conduct in two engagements with the Indians in Texas; first lieutenant, Eighth infantry, April 1, 1861; captain, Seventeenth infantry, May 14, 1861. Declined the colonelcy of the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, October 29, 1861; brigadier general of volunteers, November 29, 1862; major by brevet, September 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga; lieutenant colonel by brevet, November 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chattanooga; colonel by brevet, September 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Atlanta. Promoted to major general of volunteers, January 12, 1865; brigadier general by brevet, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service on the capture of Fort McAllister; major general by brevet March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war; commissioned major general, December 1, 1864, for long continued service of the highest character, and service at Fort McAllister; mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866; transferred to the Sixth infantry March 15, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

Executive Appointments Made During the Recess of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President sent many nominations to the Senate today, mostly for appointments made during the Congressional recess, among them the following:

William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be first controller of the treasury.

John E. Hartman, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs at Philadelphia.

Matthew R. Barr, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Erie.

John M. Morton, of California, to be surveyor of customs at San Francisco.

Andrew J. Dumont, of Louisiana, to be naval officer for the district of New Orleans.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

St. Louis Methodist Preachers Discuss His Case.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The Methodist ministers met today in their rooms to discuss the question of the orthodoxy of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago. A large number of divines were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the subject. After prayer by the Rev. M. Marshall, Dr. Huggins opened the discussion with a carefully prepared paper, he endeavored to prove that Dr. Thomas was strictly in accord with the Methodist church in all its doctrines. His argument was on the subject of atonement, being principally an exposition of the doctrine that Christ's crucifixion was in the nature of an assumption of the punishment of mankind. Mr. Huggins made a strong effort to show that Dr. Thomas was orthodox in accepting the doctrine. The Rev. Drs. Feltner and Fry both replied in a more lengthened endeavoring to disprove Dr. Huggins' assertion.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Great pressure was brought upon the President at a late hour last night to get him to allow the associated press to send out the message, as it was reported and believed that the document had been stolen again and would be published this morning in four cities. The President wisely refused, and it is now known that neither the message nor any part of it had been stolen. Had the President heeded the cry and granted the request, the document would have been on him. As it was, he was kept up half the night, while the points were argued by Wm. Henry Smith, Secretary Rogers, and others.

BERNHARDT.

The Canadians Do Not Get Excited Over Sara.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The sale of seats for Sara Bernhardt's season here began at the Academy of Music this forenoon. There was very little excitement, and little more than the ordinary demand. The press has treated her with more coolly, and she will escape the publicity and free advertising she received in New York.

BUCHANAN SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—In the United States court today Dr. John Buchanan, who was found guilty of selling diplomas to medical students, was fined \$500, ordered to pay the costs of prosecution, and underwent imprisonment six months. M. V. Chapman, an accomplice of Buchanan, in the effort to release Buchanan's bondsman by reporting his suicide, was subjected to a similar fine and confinement for one year and ten months.

THE COAL FAMINE.

DECATUR, Dec. 6.—The coal famine in this city and adjoining county is becoming quite alarming. Fears are entertained that, unless the railroads are more obliging and supply local dealers with cars, a majority of the manufacturing establishments in Decatur will have to shut down next week. One coal dealer has gone out of the business entirely. On Tuesday last the public schools of Decatur were closed on account of the scarcity of coal, and it is thought that other school houses in other parts of the county will be closed unless coal is supplied.

## Myers Opera House.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings Dec. 13th and 14th, 1880.

## Grand Season of Two Nights Only.

ELEGANT COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Planquette's Charming Opera of the

## Bells of Corneville!

Better Known as

## Chimes of Normandy

With the following Powerful Cast:

SERPOLETTE, the good for nothing.....MRS. J. W. ST. JOHN  
GERMAINE, the lost Marchioness.....MISS HATTIE DEARBORN  
HENRI, Marquis of Corneville.....MR. G. L. NORTH  
JEAN GRENIQUEUX, a fisherman.....DR. C. T. BARNES  
Gertrude, Miss Mae Shelton  
Joanne, Miss Stella Griswold  
Manette, Miss Ada Holdridge  
Suzanne, Miss Cora Bliss  
Gaspard, a Miser.....Mr. E. M. Titcomb  
The Bailiff.....Mr. W. A. Hand

THE CHORUS:

Miss Clara Reed, Miss Hattie Lappin, Miss Anna Smith,  
C. N. Vankirk, G. H. McCaussey, H. Ehrlinger, Wells Ray, Ed. Church, Harry Merrill, Charles Carter, Herbert Baker, Clarence Clark.

All Under the Management of Prof. C. G. TITCOMB.

This will be by far the best entertainment that will be given in Janesville this season, no expense having been spared by the management to produce in a most magnificent manner, but notwithstanding the expense, the popular prices will be adhered to.

25 Cents, 35 Cents, 50 Cents.

With no extra charge for Reserved Seats, which are now on sale at Broadway's. Persons at a distance, who desire to reserve seats by addressing Broadway & Co., 140 Broadway, New York City, will be accommodated. Tickets for the Opera for sale at Broadway's, and at the Hall. Performance 7 o'clock.

## First Class FURNITURE!

Of Every Description at

## CUTTING & PALMER'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Picture Frames, Trunks, Feather, Etc.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND SEAMLESSLY DONE.

Also a Full Stock of Collars, Caskets, and all goods in the Undertaker's line. Personal attention given to Funerals. Full Stock. Bottom Prices.

L. R. CUTTING, 414 Madison St., Janesville, Wis.  
W. C. PALMER, 414 Madison St., Janesville, Wis.

## FURNITURE!

FOR THE

## HOLIDAY TRADE!

Bottom Prices at

BRITTON & KIMBALL'S

We will sell until further orders, a fine Black Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suite, 18x40 plate, Double Decks, Slipper Drawers, all complete for \$45. A Fine 7 piece Parlor Suite, Push Bands, top and bottom, large patent Rockers, for \$55. Are receiving daily a fine lot of Holiday Goods at low prices. Call and pick out your presents and have them set aside. We will give you figures on goods of all kinds that can't be beat. Extension Tables \$5.00; these prices are for cash. Children's Stools, Express Wagons, Toy Furniture for the little folk, and good substantial Furniture for the big folk.

UNDERTAKERS.

Fourteen Years Experience.

Next to THE E. O. - JANESVILLE, WIS.

BRITTON & KIMBALL.

## State and County Taxes.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual warrant for the collection of State and County taxes, for the year 1880, is now in my hands, and that I will receive said taxes at my office, in this city, until the first day of January next. After which I shall proceed to collect the same as the law directs.

J. N. HASEYTON  
Treasurer of the city of Janesville.

TODD & CARPENTER.

(Successors to Cressday & Carpenter.)

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lewis' Block, JANESVILLE, WIS.

J. S. TODD, ED. F. CARPENTER  
Clerks.

PLANS OF ALL KINDS—At the very low rates at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Coffee, Coffee.

1,250 Pounds, over half a ton of choice O. G. Java Coffee in stock at 35 cts. our own Roasting, and in casks in the cheapest lot of Coffee that has been in the market for years.

J. A. DENNISTON.

BLACK TEA, the choicest in market, also a new lot of Rose Tea at DENNISTON'S.

NO SECOND QUALITY GOODS at DENNISTON'S. Every thing the best and consequently the cheapest.

CALIFORNIA Grapes and Peas at DENNISTON'S.

BECK'S Extracts and Colognes at DENNISTON'S.

HURNETT'S Self-Raising Baking-Powder at DENNISTON'S.

CHOICE Preserves, Damson, Cherry, Quince, Peach, etc., at DENNISTON'S.

CROWDERS, Fish and Clams at DENNISTON'S.

PEARCE'S unrivaled Soda Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

SARDINES in Mustard, Oil, and Tomato Sauce at DENNISTON'S.

LOOMIS ALLEN & Co., Sweet Corn and Sugar Cakes at DENNISTON'S.

ATMOS'S just celebrated Mince-Meat at DENNISTON'S.

BROOK Trout and Fresh Mackerel at DENNISTON'S.

HAM CURED TENDER LOIN at DENNISTON'S.

OSWEGO Corn Starch Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

A Case of Fresh Condensed Milk at DENNISTON'S.

PRUNELLS make the Finest Sauce; get them at DENNISTON'S.

STEAM COOKED OAT MEAL and Wheat Flour at DENNISTON'S.

23 Different kinds of Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

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Worth of

## RUBBER GOODS!

TO BE

SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

## OVER SHOES

Shoe Dealers and Country Merchants.

Will find this a grand opportunity to replenish their stocks.

Don't Forget the Place!

A. Richardson & Bro.

13 W. Milwaukee St., Janesville.

CASH PRICES FOR GROCERIES

## Vankirk's!

Best Granulated Sugar.....10c  
Best Coffee C Sugar.....9c  
Best 3 pound Potatoes.....14c  
Best 2 pound corn.....14c  
Best Solid Meat Bulk Cysters.....35c  
Best Solid Meat Can Cysters.....35c  
Best Baking Powder.....20c

The Finest Stock of New TEAS

In Janesville, and at Lowest Prices.

Best Rio Coffee.....15c  
Best Known Soap.....10c  
Best Green Tea.....5c  
Best Smoking Tobacco.....25c  
Good Chewing Tobacco.....50c  
Choice Honey Candy.....30c  
Choice Fruit Cakes per pound.....20c

BEST 5c. CIGARS

In the World.

Keep no Second Quality Goods

To make a run on; I sell all goods at Bottom Prices. All goods of first quality cheap.

Wanted Poultry And Produce.

I pay the highest market prices in cash or trade for Butter, Eggs, and all other fresh produce, and place for bargains in all Groceries during the winter at VANKIRK'S G. O. D. Grocery Store, Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Respectfully Yours,  
W. T. VANKIRK.

R. C. YEOMANS,

Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, Janesville, Wis.

DEALER IN

Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Force Pumps, Fire, Ejectors, Drive Points, Deep and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods!

Globe and other Valves, Engines, Trimmings, Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Etc., Etc.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fitting a Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing, Estimates given and Contracts Made on Work at a distance. All work Personally Attended to. J. A. DAWLEY.

CANDY SEND

\$1.00  
\$3.00  
\$5.00

For a Sample Retail Box by Express of the "BEST CANDY IN AMERICA," put up elegantly and in the latest style, by the

Address: GUTHRIE, Confectioner, 78 Madison St., Chicago.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—Circuit Court, for the County of Janesville.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in Janesville, Wisconsin, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of O. A. Curtis and Henry Schell, for the probate of the last will of Emily Kunkin, deceased, and for the appointment of administrators to the said will.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1880.

By the Court,  
AMOS P. PRICHARD,  
County Judge.



THE GHAZI.

The Gallant Fanatics of the Sikh Race—  
disc on the Kafir's Steel.

The word "Ghazi" has come to mean in Western eyes something very different from its legitimate signification. It originally meant a conqueror, or great hero, and in this sense it is used in modern Turkey. Osman Pasha was dubbed "Ghazi" when his splendid resistance to the Russians saved for a time the fate of his country, and the title is one held in the highest respect by Mohammedans. From "conqueror" the meaning has passed into lower grades, one of commonest being "a gallant soldier" (especially combating infidels); and at last, in the common course of events, it has been appropriated in the all-comprehensive vocabulary of the English language with a distinct and localized meaning. To us now a Ghazi is simply a man upon whom fanaticism has had so powerful an effect that all physical fear of death is swamped in his desire to take the life of a Kafir, and with his soul purified by the blood of the unbeliever, to be translated at once to Paradise. A true Ghazi counts no odds too great to face, and danger too remote to avoid; and the certainty of death only adds to his exultation, and, as in the case of other madmen, desperation and insensibility to consequences add enormously to his muscular powers and endurance. To kill such a man is sometimes so difficult a task at close quarters that our men have learned to respect their peculiar mode of fighting, and a life battle at a fair distance checks the Ghazi's course, for he can close upon his assailant with the terrible sharp knife he knows so well how to use. If every Afghan were a Ghazi, as I once said during the siege of Sherrpur, our defenses would have been carried and enormous slaughter would have followed on both sides; and Ghazis are few and far between, though a spurious imitation is not uncommon. This imitation is often taken for the real article, whereas phlegm or some other stimulant is the motive power, and not desperate fanaticism. The misuse of the word "Ghazi" is strikingly seen in the accounts of the last war, forty years ago. We are told of bands of Ghazis, many thousands strong, harassing the retreating army and cutting off stragglers; and these Ghazis are always spoken of as being quite out of the control of Akbar-Khan. If they had been true Ghazis they would have made short work of our little army long before it reached the Khurd Cabul. To see how thousands of Ghazis are always being spoken of, one would imagine they were a powerful clan, similar to the Ghilzais, Kohistanis, and other tribal acquaintance with the form fanaticism assumes about Cabul shows only too clearly that out of a crowd of 50,000 armed fanatics, such as lately held Cabul, not one in a hundred rises to the supreme rank of a Ghazi. They are not born and bred to the vocation; chance makes them what they are, and even now know the strong spark of enthusiasm may kindle their fanaticism and send them into our midst.

The Ghazi is the creature of the moolah. The latter's eloquence is listened to by some more than usually susceptible villager, whose enthusiasm is aroused to fever heat by a glowing story of a Ghazi who went out into the infidel camp, cut down two or three Kafir men and died the death of a martyr, his soul going straight to the laps of the houris, and his name living forever in the hearts of his kindred. Shall he not emulate such a glorious example, so that his children and his children's children may hand down his name to all generations as a Ghazi Akbar-din—a "Champion of the Faith"? The moolah's preaching has had its effect, and a Ghazi has been called into being. If a great jihad is being preached, a man will always be in the fore-front of the battle, and will probably carry the standard of his clan, blessed by the moolah who has aroused the tribesmen. But a few weeks ago the arch-moolah, Muski Alam, sent out his message from Shirkah, and how well it was responded to we are living witnesses. With Ghazis in their midst to lead the timorous, and moonlight always hand to fan their fanaticism, Mohammedan Jah's rabble did wonders. How the Ghazis acquitted themselves our men well know, many poor fellows to their cost. In the action in the Charlot Valley the standard-bearers rushed in even when our cavalry charged, and no more reckless rush was ever made. Many went down, but about them were others equal in desperation. A troop of the Ninth transfixed a man with his lance, the Ghazi wriggled up like an eel, grasped the lance with his left hand, and with one stroke of the knife cut through the lancer's hand and the tough shaft as it had been made of tinder. This is not romancing, the troops are still living, but minus the fingers of his right hand. With an army of such men against us, with splendid arms and steady discipline might avail nothing. But the true Ghazi is a phenomenon—be, at least, deserves the scientific and sonorous title—and even Afghan fanaticism can not bring forth many, however great may be the eloquence of the moolahs.—  
Cor. Indian Pioneer.

Samuel A. Hewitt, Monterey, Mich., writes that Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil cannot be beat by any medicine for coughs and colds, and for rheumatism, it works like a charm. It has been thoroughly tried in this place, and is in great demand.

RICH old grass is the most natural and best of all cattle foods, for producing milk of good quality. It is a grave mistake, practiced by many intelligent farmers, to keep cows on poor, bare pastures, without any assistance of the way of house feeding. Many seem to imagine that land which has been tilled for years, without recuperation, until it has become useless for grain growing, is quite good enough for pasturing, and therefore stint their cows of a proper quantity of nourishment. Nothing could be more short-sighted or unprofitable. A large proportion of the food to keep the animal in a strong, healthy condition, and it is the surplus assimilated after making good the natural wastes that goes to increase the animal or for the production of milk. An animal of sound constitution, healthy digestion, and well developed lactal organs will prove a good milker.

Those who wish proper returns from these cows should therefore see that they are properly supplied with healthy food and plenty of good, pure water. The quality of milk varies with the different breeds of cattle, their age, the food eaten, and at different periods of the year. The milk of old cows is much thinner than young ones of the same breed. It is astonishing how the effect rich pasture or rich food has upon the quality as well as the quantity of the milk.—*American Dairyman.*

SHOW ANIMALS.

How They Sometimes Indulge in Dangerous Antics—An Enraged Elephant's Fury.

LAST evening an *Enquirer* reporter, while chatting with John Robinson, the world-renowned showman, asked if it were true that the lion is a cowardly beast. The lion has been called the king of the forest, but there are persons who profess to know that deny the allegation, and claim that the much-boasted bravery of the animal in question is all bosh. As Uncle John has had a great deal of experience with animals of all kinds, the reporter was anxious to hear the testimony of the old gentleman. Said Uncle John:

"All of the information I have from men who have traveled in the countries where lions abound in their native habitation goes to show that a lion will not attack a man. A man named Ali, the first that ever brought a hippopotamus to this country, once had a talk with me on the subject, and he said that the lion would not count an attack from a human being. In fact, the beast would run, if possible. As a lion is a celebrated beast tamer, and had hunted for many years in Africa, and no doubt he knew what he was talking about. The Bengal tiger, he said, would make one spring at a man, and if it missed him it would keep on going straight ahead after alighting on the ground. But as to the lion being a coward I have my doubts. One day we were going into a little town called Washington, in Virginia, and it happened that the door of the cage of a big African lion we called 'Prince' came open, and Prince sprang out of the cage. The band-wagon was just ahead of the lions, and the band leader said, 'Oh Prince was going to be caught, though.' He smelled the horses of the wagon behind him, and, making a spring, he embraced one of the horses around the neck with his forelegs, and sank his claws in the poor brute's shoulders. The horses began to rear and plunge, and the lion went to work in earnest. Quick as a flash he caught his hind claws in the horse's belly and literally ripped his entrails out of him. It was a terrible sight and the wildest excitement took possession of every body. The lion after he had killed the horse jumped on his feet and in a quarter of a minute you couldn't see a member of the band. Not one stopped to see what Prince would do next. By the fall of them took to the field. Prince then knocked a wagon and team over into a ditch and raised a frightful rumpus before he was secured. And that lion was as tame as a kitten in his cage. I have seen men sleep in there with him and nobody thought of being afraid of him. But when he got out he wanted to tear every thing to pieces. It matters not how quiet and tame a cat animal is in confinement, it does not do to let them out. It's dangerous."

"A LEOPARD'S LEAP.  
"One day I lent a man named Hutchison a leopard to help out in an exhibition he was having over here at the Galt House corner. One day while the exhibition was in progress they came over to my house and told me that the leopard had got out. I went over, and when I got there I said, 'Why don't you catch that thing?' It will do some damage among the other animals. Get him,' says I, and put him back in his cage. You coward,' says I, go for him.' Just about that time the leopard made a spring at a man who had a board, and it seemed to me the beast went through the air sideways. It jumped twenty feet, and as it passed the man with the plank it fetched him a swipe with its paws, and tore the side of his face off. The leopard jumped into a side cage under the manager. As quickly as possible the men got boards, and after getting the horse out of the stall, they boarded it up. Then they cut a hole in the boards, and, by means of a shifting-board, they got the animal back into his cage."

"A GRIZZLY WHIPS A LION.  
"How is the grizzly bear on pluck?" "I remember one time at the Vauxhall in Louisville, Ky., we put a grizzly with a cage with a lion. You ought to have seen that lion go for the lion. It just whipped the lion off its feet. You see, the audience got excited in the fight, and wanted to interfere to see fair play, and the people thought that we spoiled a nice lot of fun for them by putting the animals."

"Which animal do you regard as the worst to tackle, Uncle John?"

"A HYENA'S EXULT.  
"The hyena has the strongest jaws of any animal in the world I suppose. We were in St. Louis a number of years ago, and were going down into Arkansas. As we desired to use as few wagons as possible, so as to lessen the cost, we put as many animals as possible in a cage. It is not the best of the animals that amounts to anything, but it is the room they take up. So we put a hyena, a tiger, a leopard and lion in one cage. Well, sir, that hyena went to work on the whole gang, and before the men could get at them he had whipped the crowd. He scalped the lion and used the tiger's tail. A hyena leopard scared half to death. A hyena will eat out of any place you can put him. We have to keep them chained in their cages all the time. A hyena will work away until he gets a tooth into the bottom of a cage, and then something is bound to come. Heavy sheet iron is no more proof against one of these animals than tissue paper is against a common ball. They are very troublesome on this account, and if they were not kept chained they would never stay in a cage."

"Is an elephant cowardly?"  
"A male elephant, when he gets old, is always very cross. When he gets mad he is like a mad bull. His rage is beyond conception, and he wants to knock to pieces and break down every thing that comes in his way. George Bailey, Barnum's partner, had a big elephant showing with him in South Carolina one season. They were coming out of Camden one day, on their way to Columbia. After they had got about five miles they came to a mill, near by which was a little bridge across a pond. Mr. Elephant wouldn't go over the bridge. George West was his keeper, and when the animal got stubborn he began to yell and make a great spear to go across the bridge. The elephant turned around, and, spying a colored man on a horse, he made at him. He knocked them both into the pond and killed the horse. He then started out a road that led to Statesville, and George tried to turn him back. He then took after West, and, striking him with his tail, he broke the man's right leg. The unfortunate man's legs hit the tail of the elephant, so he enraged him that he took West all to pieces. He tossed him in the air, and scattered his entrails and brains and flesh along the road for a quarter of a mile. Wherever he could find a piece of the dead man he would throw it into the air as high as his tremendous strength would send it.

Scarcely any thing could be found of West's remains after the elephant got through with him. You see he was so mad that he couldn't satisfy his vengeance on the man, and kept on destroying the remnants of his enemy as long as he could find them. There was no help for West, for nobody saw the killing but a negro, and he couldn't do anything. At last, the black man described that scene it must have been the most horrible thing ever witnessed. As soon as word was received at the nearest town about a hundred men armed themselves with rifles, and they hurried to the mill and got inside. The elephant had come back and took possession of the mill-pond, and the rifle-men began firing on him. Each man aimed at his eyes, so as to blind him. The elephant tried to get into the mill at the men, but he couldn't reach them, and they peppered him for hours. At length one of his eyes came out, and hung down by a thread. Reaching backward with his trunk the animal seized the eye, and stuffing it into his mouth he ate it. The firing was kept up until the elephant had been shot a thousand times. At last he was overcome, and the rifle-men killed him."

"Did you ever have any trouble with any of your elephants?"

"I had one, while in Louisiana one season that was a bad fellow to handle. He ran his keeper on a raft several miles from New Orleans one day and tried to get at him on the raft. He killed a negro, threw a cart over a fence, and killed a mule. Another negro got under a mill and the elephant made the most frantic attempts to get at him you could imagine. He could reach within about a foot of the colored fellow, and it was laughable to see that big brute running and lunging at the darkey, and every time the elephant made a lunge at him he would yell for dear life. Finding he couldn't reach his intended victim, the animal started through Algiers, breaking and smashing things at a fearful rate, and creating a regular stampede. It was some time before he was caught, but a little fellow we had with us followed him into the country with some feed and got a chain on him, so he could be handled."

"What kind of elephants are those you have with you now?"

"We have one that is a mighty wicked fellow, Old Chief. He is a murderer old rascal, and is dangerous. The other day out here at Columbia he didn't propose to go on his teetering board, and his keeper tried to make him go. He began to go on his dignity, and just about stampeded the audience. He was quieted down and coaxed on, but they couldn't force him. He is kept straight by Old Mary, a female elephant, who knucks him down every time he gets to cutting up. She rules the roost, and whenever there is any trouble brewing the keepers get behind her. She is the best elephant I ever saw. A child could perform her. You remember they used to have to have at the Zoo? He was a devil-may-care old fellow, and was always in mischief. When he was brought to us to be sold, he went in to whip all of the elephants we had. I was talking to the man who brought him, and suddenly I heard something drop. Looking around, I saw the new elephant on the ground, and Mary was standing over him, with one leg and her head on him. She mighty soon taught him his manners."

"What became of that old Zoo elephant?"

"Why the darned fool wanted to walk into the passenger car that was ahead of his car on a train one day to be with the passengers, and he stepped down between the cars while the train was going at full speed. His feet dragged along the road, and the train ran three miles before it was stopped. The elephant's feet were scraped off on the ties, and he died from the injuries."—  
Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past two years, greatly troubled with nervous spasms. Physician gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles. Mrs. Mary Reese.

Ruston, Pa.

Characteristics of New Zealand.

I HAVE been quite interested recently in New Zealand, in a geological sense, and have been quite surprised to find out what an attractive place in some respects it is. It is about the size of England, and has little pieces of all parts of the world huddled together within its boundaries. It has mountains wrapped in snow and festooned with glaciers like the Alps (at least Mount Cook, rises over 18,000 feet above the level of the sea), and has a temperate zone of charming plains, valleys and table lands; it has the barren and rocky hills of Maine; it has the dismal swamp of Florida; it has tropical forests, including the luxuriant and graceful fern tree and cabbage palm, large island lakes and noble rivers; it has volcanic mountains vomiting fire and lava, geysers like those of Iceland, hot springs and warm lakes; and it has, besides, features peculiar to itself—wild and deep gorges make an impassable division between some districts—immense rolling plains covered with waving fern; on one side Australia, the largest island in the world (about the size of the United States); on the other the level islands of the South Sea, the most beautiful region on the globe, coral bound and ocean born, vividly colored, affording subsistence without labor, with a delicious, dreamy languor in the air and a low monotone of surf, hinting vague remembrances of the throbbing vibrating ocean heart from which they sprang.

Coal is found in New Zealand in abundance, also limestone, silver, copper, tin and iron, gold-bearing quartz reefs, gold fields and golden sand which has been carried down by the rivers to the sea, and with every tide thrown back upon the shore, so rich is the deposit, making literal the expression, "golden sands of the sea." Hoops of gold are sometimes found lying along the rocks or loosely covered with earth. There was discovered in 1852, and since then over \$28,000,000 have been exported up to 1874). Snakes do not exist. Over 100 years ago Captain Cook visited the island. He found no animals except a rat and a green lizard. He left a number which multiplied rapidly. Birds existed and still exist in great numbers.—*Mrs. S. E. Ballard, in the N. Y. Graphic.*

Mr. Wm. Pomeroy, Bangor, Me., writes: I have for a long time suffered from constipation making my life a misery and causing headache, and frightful cramps. Dr. Thomson (who has been lately visiting in Bangor) induced me to try the Spring Blossom, it has perfectly cured me.

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has volcanic mountains vomiting fire and

lava, geysers like those of Iceland, hot

springs and warm lakes; and it has, besides,

features peculiar to itself—wild and deep

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